

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Wednesday Morning, May 22, 1867
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or
the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily
and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest rates
and no exception will be made in future to this rule.

The Tragedy at Port Townsend.
The awful tragedy that has in-
volved the instant death of two human
beings—cut down in the full bloom of
vigorous manhood—and the mortal
wounding of a third, has filled the
public mind of Victoria with horror.
A knowledge of the fact that in a
Christian community, within full view
of quiet homes and the sound of
the churchgoing bell, and in the
broad light of day, an event so ter-
rible in its character could occur, is
scarcely credible; and when one lays
down the newspaper that contains the
frightful tidings, he is almost ready to
believe that the narration is an over-
wrought romance of the G. W. R.
Reynolds school of literature. Unfor-
tunately, however, the narration,
which is of a most extraordinary
character, is too true. A member of
the American bar, a resident of Port
Townsend, the seaport of the adjoining
territory of Washington, is directed
to settle the accounts of a number of
sailors with the American ship South-
ern Chief, of New York, which vessel
had left. The vessel was lying
at another port, whither the lawyer
retained and effected a settlement
according (according to a previous
agreement) one-half of the amount
received as his fee. Whether
rightly or wrongfully, the lawyer
is accused by his clients with having
swindled them; and when, with his
wife and child, he steps ashore from
the steamer, on his return to Port
Townsend, he is set upon by the
sailors, beaten, driven back aboard the
boat, and warned never again to set
foot in the town. Being unarmed, and
unable to protect himself—the officers
of the law declining to interfere—
and denied an opportunity to explain,
the hunted man comes to Victoria
with his family and prepares himself
for a deadly conflict. He makes no
secret of his intention of returning to
his home and asserting, at the peril of
his life, his rights. During his absence
the sailors indulge in loud threats
against him. The fact that he is to be
assaulted is so notorious that a large
number of the male inhabitants of the
town, as the steamer is reported to
be approaching on her return from
Victoria, assemble on the wharf to
witness the encounter. Yet the offi-
cers are not to be found. The owner
of the wharf, who appears to have
a vague idea of what is to happen,
warns the sailors of the risk they run,
and implores them to leave the vicinity.
The doomed men pay no attention to
the appeal, but pass down the wharf
to meet their fate. The steamer ap-
proaches the landing place; the pas-
sengers mostly debark, while the
trembling wife of the threatened man
is first sent on shore to expostulate with
the sailors and urge them not to molest
her husband who, meanwhile, exhibits
himself on the hurricane deck with a
double-barreled shotgun in his hand.
She is insulted and ordered to rejoin
her husband. No friendly hand or
voice is raised in her behalf among the
many who stand around watching and
waiting for the denouement. Presently
the husband, with gun fully cocked in
his hand, followed by his wife carry-
ing her infant, steps ashore and walks
up the wharf. Here they are joined
by a brother of the wife, and the three
proceed in company towards the
town. When but half the distance
has been accomplished, they are met
and their way blocked by three of the
sailors. The lawyer steps back, levels
his weapon and orders them to leave
his path. They disregard the warn-
ing and rush on. A little puff of
smoke—a sharp report, and a piece
of insensate clay occupies the spot
whereon a living human being stood
but a second before. A struggle be-
tween the homicide and the remaining
sailors follows—another puff of smoke
—another sharp report—and another
clod rolls on the ground. A clubbed
gun and a blow upon the head of the
remaining assailant completes the
bloody work, and the victors will no
more be molested by the sailors of the
Southern Chief. The living actors of
this awful tragedy are subsequently
arrested, examined and committed to
stand their trial at the next term of
the Court. But the commitment is a
farce. The men fired in defence of
their homes and persons. The guilt,
if any, rests with the officers of the
law at Port Townsend, who failed to
take the precautions necessary to pro-
tect one of their citizens from out-
rage. They were notoriously aware,
days before the tragedy was enacted,
that an assault would be made when
the steamer returned. They were

compelled to flee for safety to a for-
eign city; but only on the last occa-
sion, after two men lay dead, did the
Sheriff interpose, and then he was too
late to save even one life. The affair
is so monstrous—so horrible—and the
conduct of the Port Townsend au-
thorities so inexcusable and criminally
neglectful that it almost seems as
though they wilfully closed their eyes
and ears to facts that were patent to
every one else in the town. Heaven
help the community that depends for
the security of the life and property
of its citizens upon such officials.

The Reason Why?
Messrs Editors:—During the past week
the tone of the Morning News has exhibited
a marked revision of sentiment on the Con-
federation question. Making all allowances
for the vacillating disposition of its editor, I
am yet led to think that such change is not
the result of his conscientious deliberations.
Though never possessed of sufficient ability
correctly to express British sentiment, he,
heretofore, to the limited extent of his
facilities, has endeavored to be the reflex of
British views. Latterly, however, he has
been guilty of gross misrepresentation in
saying public feeling here is greatly in favor
of annexation to the United States; of gross
insolence, in stating that a people's patriotism
was only commendable when lucrative. Is
love for one's country really a myth? Is
that feeling universal as the world is wide,
for which our fathers fought and bled, a fit
subject for scorn? What master influence
induces the writer thus openly to insult a
nation's virtue? A review of a late article
in the Morning News will bring us to reply
"Gold;" yes, the gold of the stranger!

Paris and Continental Correspondence.

PARIS, March 12, 1867.
(From our own Correspondent.)
THE NEW RAILWAY ROUND PARIS.
The long talked of Chemin de fer de
Ceinture or Girdle Railway round Paris, has
at last been opened to the public. This line
is destined to render important services to
the working classes in the French Capital,
who will use it daily for the ordinary
necessities of life, and especially to proceed
to their employment, which is frequently at
a distance from their homes.
To place the railways within reach of
workmen, by the low rate of the fares, was
consequently an indispensable condition. In
that respect, we at first thought that there
was a subject for regret that the trains in-
cluded no third-class passengers, which re-
present the most economical means of loco-
motion. While, however, wishing that the
laboring classes might be favored as much as
possible in their daily journeys to and fro,
our regret has been considerably attenuated
by information which we have since obtained.
In fact, in order to realize a simplification
practised on the majority of the lines of the
Cantone, or environs de Paris, essential
for the regularity of a service so completed;
two classes of carriages, first and second, are
alone employed; the passengers are con-
veyed in the latter, that is to say in spacious
cars, padded and comfortably fitted up, at
a price immensely inferior to that authorized
by the Cahier des Charges of the Company
for third class carriages, which have only
wooden seats.

The public has already begun to avail
itself largely of the new circular railway;
it will be of immense service during the time
of Exhibition. It seems, however, strange
that the Company should have raised the
rate of fares, on Sundays and holidays, these
days being precisely the occasions in which
the working classes can indulge in a short
excursion as a necessary relief from labor.
We suppose that this augmentation of price
on given days is intended to compensate
within certain limits for the losses which the
Company suffer, when everything being
ready for the exceptional services of the
Sundays and fete days, the public are kept
in Paris by bad weather and leave the rail-
way stations of the Banlieue (environs)
deserted.

GALLIEE AND THE ECLIPSE.
We had a good deal to do with astronomy
in Paris last week. Firstly, the eclipse,
which was the cause of a constant stoppage
in the streets of Paris, from hundreds loiter-
ing about and peeping through bits of burnt
glass. The eclipse of Wednesday last was
nowever a poor affair. On the following
day we had something else to put us in mind
of Astronomy, and that was no less than the
first performance of
GALLIEE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.
As both eclipses and galilees have played
such parts in the history of the world, it
would be reprehensible were I to pass them
over in silence.
We cannot forget that it was during an
eclipse that Romulus was conceived. The
eclipse of the sun got Alexander the Great,
Julius Caesar and Christopher Columbus out
of a scrape. In reading the history of all
these great men, we find an eclipse playing
a prominent part.
The long expected play for which Gelliee,
the first actor of the Theatre Francais, had
returned to this theatre in order to fill the
part of Gelliee, did not come up to general
expectation. It is true, that the language of
Mr. Ponsard is elegant and elegant, but the
play lacks in general interest. It is to be
hoped that we shall be compensated for our
disappointment in Verdi's Don Carlos, which
is announced to be performed to night for the
first time.

MR. CYRUS FIELD.
The following correspondence will be of
interest to the many friends of Mr. Cyrus
Field, to whose sagacity and perseverance
the world is so greatly indebted in the great
work of the submarine cable of America:
PARIS, February 23rd, 1867.
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned American
citizens at present in Europe, hearing of
your arrival in England, and desiring to ex-
press their warm appreciation of your un-
tiring labours and your final success in the
laying of the Atlantic cable, desire to give
you a public dinner in this city at an early
day, at your own convenience.
Hoping soon to hear from you, we remain,
Sirs, very respectfully,
We remain, &c.,
Sanuel P. Morse, James McKay, Charles
S. P. Bowles, H. B. Rogers Jun., L. S. Werth-
ing, A. Strong, Emory McIntosh,
Bowles Colgate, John Monroe, George S.
Richard, James Phalen, Alex. Holland, P.
Ingraham, Charles Hunter James Laws M.
D., George G. Butler Jun., Edgar Wills,
Alfred A. Cohen, M. E. Smith, Samuel Rem-
ington, Samuel Harris, Edward L. Strong,
W. Slade, Louis Dreyer, Frank Haly, F. Low
bat, G. S. Hazard, Sidney Shepherd,
J. H. Barker, J. W. Ponsard, W. E. Clarke, W.
P. Stenson, O. A. Desvires, A. E. Highway,
George E. Clark, George M. Porter Jun., E. J.
Place.
The following is Mr. Field's reply:
PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
LONDON, March 1st.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your esteemed
communication, inviting me to a public re-
ception in Paris at such time as might suit
my convenience, I thank you most sincerely

and regret that my limited stay in Europe
and the constant pressure of telegraphic
business, compel me to decline your kind
invitation, the acceptance of which would
have afforded me an opportunity of meeting
so many of my countrymen. I can assure
you that I shall ever entertain a deep sense
of your generous appreciation of the services
which it has been my privilege to render in
connection with the Atlantic telegraph,
which is, I believe, destined to prove of in-
estimable value to the cause of peace and
civilization throughout the world. I earnestly
hope that the electric word which now unites
Europe with America, and the cordial
friendship which has existed between France
and America, may never be broken.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
PARIS, 6th March, 1867.
THE DOWNFALL OF MONS. OLLIVIER.
Our papers are now very much taken up
with the downfall of Monsieur Ollivier.
There is but little sympathy felt for the man
who has been unfaithful to his party. The
journals which exhibited this attitude of
mind with the greatest zeal and ardor have
suddenly abandoned him. The situation
which his speech of the 26th February has
created is rightly judged in an article to
which Monsieur de Giardin might have
given for epigraph this phrase which occurs
in it: "Before the rights of friendship those
of truth." The editor of the Liberte sees the
fall of which Monsieur Ollivier has committed
in not understanding that there were reserves
to make and that he did not make them.
The eloquent chief of the (tiers parti) had an
opportunity to produce his programme.
Having been consulted on the Emperor's
letter of the 19th January, he was in a position
to deduce liberal consequences from it to
launch from the restored tribune a striking
manifesto in favor of the liberty of the press
and the right of meeting. Monsieur Ollivier
ought above all to have put aside, to have
trodden under foot all the anti-liberal pro-
jects which some official journals had put
forward. Unhappily, Monsieur Ollivier, whose
talents have been exaggerated, did not under-
stand the task which he had to fill. We do
not think he can recover from his fall.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF GARIBOLDI.
The unexpected arrival of Garibaldi in
Venice has been the cause of great wonder-
ment in the peninsula. Everybody asked
why the General had quitted his retreat in
Capraia? Was he come to take part in the
electoral agitation, to give aid to the Phil-
hellenic committees, or simply to pay the
Venetians the visit he had long promised?
A correspondent at Venice writes us that
the great liberator has chosen the present
moment for fulfilling his promise to the City
of the Sea, in reality with a view to the
elections. A few days ago a journal, which
is destined to become the organ of the opo-
sition, published its first number, and the first
page contains in large type, and in the form
of an advertisement, the following appeal:
FLORENCE, Feb. 23d, 1867.—Citizens to
the poll! In Italy there is necessity for se-
curing liberty, threatened and endangered
by clericalism and its accomplices. The
efforts of all free men ought to be directed
towards this supreme object. In the new
chamber, neither the partisans of liberalite
projects should have votes, nor the satellites
of the fallen dynasties, all of whom make
common cause with the Empire and the
Papacy. The general elections can either ruin
or save the country, can make of our nation
either an arena of reaction, or a focus of pro-
gress. The clericals are soldiers and soldiers
of a foreign power, an authority unmix-
ed, and universal spiritual and political which
commands and does not allow itself to be
questioned, which sows discord and corrupts
everything. From these obstinate enemies
of our country and of civilization, we must
take away the means of harming us. The
patriotism of ecclesiastics ought to be con-
nected to the progress, intellectual and
moral, and material, of the people; and the
striving to the public fortune. But as our
country with the clericals at this day keeps
the whole civilized world in suspense our
victory over them will be the vindication
of liberty of conscience and the triumph of
reason over prejudice. To the poll, then,
citizens, to the poll, every man. Your votes
will tell the world of what government we
are worthy, and whether we deserve to be a
great and free nation.

GARIBOLDI.
The manifesto of the liberator has created
great sensation in the peninsula. The in-
tervention of Garibaldi, who up to the present
time has not meddled with elections, may
have the effect of giving more energy to the
opposition and accelerating its action, but
on the other hand, the substance of the man-
ifesto renders any understanding between the
clericals and the left impossible. But in the
Southern provinces most of the opposition
deputies only owed their election to the co-
operation more or less avowed of the clergy.
That to place there which happened in
many departments in France from 1830 to
1848. The men whom Garibaldi designates
as accomplices of the clerical party are
Joseph Baron Ricasoli and his colleagues.
The hyperbole is fairly strong and the clerical
journals of the south will not be a little
surprised. The Jangnardia, which began
his career with this stroke, is destined to re-
place the Siroto, which has decidedly entered
Ministerial waters. Notwithstanding this
proclamation many persons think that Greece
is the real object of Garibaldi's journey. As
it is the peninsula is now at his feet, the
corporations of towns through which he
passes go out to meet him as if he were a
crowned head.

A DEAD HAND.—One of our Eastern ex-
changes contained, a short time ago, the de-
tails of a singular case of paralysis or some-
thing similar. It seems that a young man,
by way of exhibiting his muscular power,
struck his fist through a heavy paneled
door, and from that time forward the hand
has been numb. The account says: "In a
few weeks the hand began to wither and the
fingers to shrink up, and now they present a
curious appearance. The hand is wholly
useless, and of a dead-looking grey color, as
if no blood circulated in it, and has shrunk
to nearly one-half the size of the other hand.
The nails are black, but still retain their hold
upon the flesh. They have not grown any
since the blow was given. Upon cutting the
hand a little blood will stand in the wound,
but it does not bleed like a fresh cut. There
is no sign of mortification in the hand. The
dead feeling reaches only a few inches up
the arm. Whilst the hand is powerless the hand
and cannot close it. The bones of the
fingers seem to have shrunk with the flesh,
and have ossified to a substance resembling
gristle. Several surgeons have examined the
hand and declare they never saw or heard of
a similar case."

AN EXTINCT RACE.—One of the most re-
markable races that ever inhabited the earth
is now extinct. They were known as the
Guanches, and were the aborigines of the
Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century,
penitence, slavery, and the cruelty of the
Spaniards succeeded in exterminating them.
They are described as having been gigantic
in stature and of a singularly mild and gentle
nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat
and goats' milk, and their agriculture was
of the rudest kind. They had a religion
which taught them of a future state of rewards
and punishment after death. They regarded
the volcano of Teneriffe as a punishment for
the bad. The bodies of their dead were
carefully embalmed and deposited in enta-
nces, which were used as an object
of curiosity to those who visit the islands.
Their marriage rites were very solemn, and
before engaging in them the brides were fast-
ened on milk. At the present day other
strange people are totally extinct.

By Electric Telegraph
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST
LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.
Eastern States.
CHICAGO, May 17.—Kirk & Co.'s soap
factory was destroyed by fire this afternoon.
Loss \$100,000, mostly covered by insurance.
NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Vir-
ginia, from Vera Cruz, reports Lisala and
Medevian in possession of Liberals. There
will be no attempt to take Vera Cruz by
storm. Provisions plenty and cheap.

Europe.
LONDON, May 17.—Despatches from Athens
state that two sanguinary battles have taken
place on the Island of Candia, in both of which
the Turkish Commander Omar Pasha was
badly beaten, with loss in both contests of
3000 men.
The powers of Europe have again united
in a petition to port to cede Crete to
Greece.

Red River Settlement.
LETTER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
A letter in the Indian language is on view
at Fort Garry, prior to its being forwarded to
the Prince of Wales, asking His Royal High-
ness to pay a visit to the settlement and the
Indian hunting-grounds. The letter is
somewhat unique, and we doubt whether
the mail bags of any nation ever carried like
it. The Indians, who feel a great degree of
traditional respect for the Royal Family,
and wish to come and visit us, have
glitter and felt that an ordinary look and
paper invitation could scarcely convey the
earnestness of their wish that the Prince
should come; so we find them sending their
request in a style which while being peculiar
to themselves will be none the less accepta-
ble on account of its being a change from
the rose-tinted and scented epistles which we
may suppose the Prince to be in daily re-
ceipt of. The material on which the letter
is written is the inner rind of the birch
bark, bordered with a deep border of gilt.
The letters of the alphabet are in red, white
and blue, and the capitals throughout in a
d English, gilt and altogether it is a very cred-
itable production. The Indians wish to see
the Prince and show him their attachment
to English rule; and in ignorance of the
forms in which ordinary flesh and blood ap-
proach the blue blood of royalty, ask him in
terms which will be doubtless none the less
likely to receive attention from their plainness
and simplicity.

"The petition or invitation translated into
English is as follows:
"To the first born of our Great Mother,
across the great water,
Great Chief, whom we call Royal Chief.
We and our people, bear to you our rela-
tions, the half-breeds and the pale-faces, at
Red River, have asked you to come and see
them, the next summer. We and our people,
wish you to come and visit us. Every
hedge will give you royal welcome. We have
the bear and the buffalo, and our hunting
grounds are free to you, our horses will carry
you and our dogs hunt for you, and we and
our people will guard you and attend you.
Our old men will show you their medals,
which they received for being faithful to the
father of our great mother.
Great Royal Chief, if you will come,
send word to our guiding chief at Fort Garry,
so that we may have time to meet and re-
ceive you, as becoming our great royal
chief."

SINGULAR STORY OF A SPIRITUALIST.—A
London letter relates the following singular
story, which we suppose relates to D. D.
Hume, formerly of N.wich, Connecticut:
Several weeks since, Mr. Hume, a noted
spiritualist, was in company with Mr. Peck-
er, the eminent tragedian, who is a spiri-
tualist, when suddenly his hand stretched
itself out and his forehead pressed forcibly
against Mr. Pecker's breast. The latter
gentleman bade him remove it, as the pres-
sure hurt him, but Mr. Hume could not for a
time, and when he did, the spot on the bos-
om of the tragedian's shirt was covered with
blood. This appeared the more singular as
there was no blood either on Mr. Hume's fin-
ger or Mr. Pecker's chest, and while they
looked at it the stain disappeared. The
table then commenced rearing and gallop-
ing in imitation of a horse, and presently Mr.
Hume declared that he was impressed with
some impending danger to Mr. Pecker on
horseback. The tragedian afterward went
to Germany, and was near the spot of war. One
morning—weeks after the occurrence above
mentioned—when his horse was brought up
as usual, a shuddering seized him, and under
an unaccountable presentment, he ordered
the horse away, saying he would not ride.
A friend borrowed the horse the same morn-
ing, and a few hours after was shot through
the breast. This story seems absurd enough,
but persons of undoubted veracity attest the
fact that the first part of it was told in sev-
eral circles before the sequel occurred.

WASHINGTON'S WEAKNESSES.—In an ad-
dress delivered at Delaware, Ohio, February
23d, Don Platt said: "No man has suffered
more in the hands of the standard historians
than George Washington. They have passed
him beyond popular understanding and
popular sympathy. He has ceased to become
a man and become a god. I was never
more startled than once when I came unex-
pectedly upon a pamphlet written and pub-
lished by Tom Paine, attacking George
Washington. It was a powerful dissection
of the Father of his Country, by that brutal,
coarse, yet able writer. While rejecting the
summing up of the celebrated infidel, the
mere fact that the great Virginia Colonel
could thus be assailed by a slave, and that
the slave was so successful, awakened the
suspicion that he did not know
George Washington. I investigated for my-
self and discovered that Washington had
been born of woman; that he had once
been young and danced with the girls and
rude after the fox; that he was vain of his
person, proud of his horse, passionate in his
temper, aristocratic in his feelings. I learned
that he bowed in a dignified manner, with
his hands behind him, to his guests at levees,
and when remonstrated with by Tom Jer-
rison, who suggested hand shaking, he replied:
'Shake hands! No! No! I should not shake
hands!' I remember being told by my grand-
father, old Colonel Platt, of Boone county,
Kentucky, who was wounded at Brandywine,
that he happened to be present when Wash-
ington met his army in full retreat, and then
the great commander swore terribly. In a
word, I learned to love the man for his
weaknesses, as I admired him for his
strength. As he ceased to be impossible,
and grew to be human, my heart went out in
sympathy for his struggles and admiration
or his success."

IRISH WRIT.—Father O'Leary and Curran
were cracking their jests at a dinner party
one evening, as was their wont, when the
celebrated advocate turned abruptly to the
good father, saying, "I wish O'Leary, that
you had the keys of heaven." Why Curran,
said, which was the key of heaven would
let me in," said the facetious comforter. "It
would be much better for you, Curran, said
father O'Leary, "that I had the keys of the
other place, because I could then let you
out."

New Advertisements.
AUCTION NOTICE.
J. A. McCrea begs
to intimate that in
consequence of the
various preparations
for the celebrations
on Her Majesty's
Birthday, the 24th
inst., his Regular
Auction Sales will be
postponed until Mon-
day, the 27th inst.
Victoria, V. I., May 21, 1867.
For New Westminster via
Nanaimo.
THE B. C. COAST STEAMER ENTER-
prise, Capt. Swanson, will sail for New Westminster
via Nanaimo, on THURSDAY, May 23rd, at 2 p. m.,
carrying freight and passengers.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXCURSION
TO SAN JUAN.
MR N. BAILEY
HAVING SECURED THE USE OF
the Island for the above excursion, will
supply a Fine Lunch for from 25 to 50 cents each.
ICE CREAMS can be obtained on Board; also, the
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, &c.
WEEKLY
BRITISH COLONIST
NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK
STORES.
Queen's Birthday Races.
PERSONS WISHING TO HIRE THE
Commodious Boats at the races, to be held on the
27th and 28th inst., are requested to send proposals for
the same to the Secretary, before 12 o'clock on Thursday,
the 24th inst.
A. T. ELLIOTT,
Hon. Sec.

REGATTA.
All Entries must be made in writing
before 10 o'clock p. m., at the Bee-
hive Hotel, on Wednesday, the 22nd
inst.
The Stakes will be paid over at the
Bee-hive Hotel, on Monday Evening
next, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.
EDWD. R. THOMAS,
Hon. Sec.
NOW LANDING,
EX PRINCESS ROYAL,
And for Sale by the Undersigned:
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in qts and pts, by
Byass and Friend
BASS' ALE, in qts, by Byass
BYASS' STOUT and PORTER, in qts
WHITE LEAD, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs,
25 lbs.
PAINTS, in kegs, Red, Yellow, Black
and Green
SOAP, Golden, in 18 lb. boxes
best London, in 56 lb. boxes
London, in 56 lb. boxes
CANDLES, Hales', 6s, in 25 lb. boxes
CURIANTS, in half barrels
MUSTARD, Taylor's in hf lb. and 1 lb
bottles
COCOA, in hf lb. and 1 lb. pkgs
CHOCOLATE, in hf lb. and 1 lb. pkgs
ARROWROOT, in qr, hf and 1 lb pkgs
CHILCOY POWDER, in 1 lb. tins
SPROAT & CO.,
my21 STORE STREET.
St. Nicholas Hotel,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I.
This Establishment
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests,
And is recommended to the Traveling Public as a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN
REFURNISHED.
And particular attention is paid to
CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.
APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK
or MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and
Travelers are requested to inspect the Hotel before seek-
ing accommodation elsewhere.
J. FRIED,
Proprietor.
my20 1/2m Washington Standard copy.
Park Hotel-Queen's Birth-
day.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, ON THE
above day will be handsomely decorated with ever-
green, and a fine picture of Her Majesty will be exhib-
ited from the balcony of the Hotel. Tickets will be
prepared for the reception of parties visiting the Park,
day and night.
Lunch and Refreshments spread for the occasion, and
the best of Wines and Liquors to be had; also, Music for
Dancing parties.
W. LUSCH, Proprietor.

New Advertisements
To Visitors from California, Oregon,
the Sound, &c.
AT
VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.,
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c.
At Very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported
from Europe by Express Monthly.
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Bl n
kets, Ticking, &c., &c.,
Also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.

GRAND REGATTA
ON THE
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency GOVERNOR SEYMOUR,
Chief Justice NEEDHAM,
W. A. G. YOUNG, Esq.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
L. Franklin, Esq., J. S. Drummond, Esq.,
R. E. Jackson, Esq., W. J. Callaghan, Esq.,
C. M. Wallace, Esq., T. L. Wood, Esq.,
High Sheriff Hildreth, Esq., G. Wigham, Esq.,
M. W. L. Drake, Esq., J. S. Smart, Esq.,
W. H. Innes, Esq., Capt. Cooper,
M. T. Johnson, Esq., J. C. Davies, Esq.,
Capt. Anderson,
JUDGE—Lombey Franklin, Esq.
UMPIRES—T. L. Wood, Esq., Capt. Inglis.
Open Race, for four-oared Gigs, of any description,
not exceeding 25 feet of keel. From H.
H. Co.'s wharf to a buoy off the Gorge. Entrance \$5,
with \$50 added.
Sculler's Match, Two-pair Sculls; no coxswain al-
lowed. Distance same as first race. Entrance \$2,
with \$50 added.
Sculler's Match, Single pair Sculls; no coxswain
allowed. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. From Esquimaux Bridge to
Gorge.
Open Race, for Four-oared Boats, of any description,
Course same as Race 1. Entrance \$5, with \$50 added.
Open for all Boats, except Outriggers—Pair of
oars; no coxswain. Entrance \$2, with \$50 added. Dis-
tance same as first race.
Amateur Sculler's Match for Outriggers—Single
oars; no coxswain. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. Dis-
tance same as Race 3.
Single Sculler's Match, except Outriggers; no
coxswain. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. Distance same
as Race 2.
Canoe Race, for any Canoes, Open to anybody;
limited to five Paddles, including coxswain. Entrance
\$1, with \$50 added. From Esquimaux Bridge to Gorge.
Hunt the Duck, for \$20; not to exceed half-an-
hour. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. The
Four-oared Boat to be selected by the Judge or Umpires.
Duck to select his own boat.
Chimney Race, in any Boat, any number of oars,
not exceeding 4. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. Distance,
from Esquimaux Bridge to Gorge.
No fishing allowed.
Two Boats to start on no race.
The first race to start at 1 p. m., sharp.
All disputes before and after the Race shall be left to
the Committee of Management, whose decision shall be
final. The middle arch of Esquimaux Bridge is barred.
McGree's Brass Band will be in attendance.
Entries to be made, with distinguishing colors, at the
Beehive Hotel, on or before the 22nd day.
By Order,
EDWD. R. THOMAS,
Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY
MAY 24th, 1867.
THE ANNUAL RACE WILL BE
held on Beacon Hill Race Course on the above day,
when the following races will come on:
The Queen's Plate, Value \$100, in specie; open to
all horses; 14 fms. Entrance money, \$20. Weights
140 lbs. Mile heats.
The Impeccable's Pate, Value \$50. Entrance
money, \$5. Weights 140 lbs. One straight mile.
Pony Race, for Ponies of \$20, for Ponies not exceed-
ing 14 hands. Entrance money, \$2.50. Gaitch weights.
Mile heats.
The Drayman's Race, for Purses of \$20; open to
all Dray Horses, that have been in regular work for one
month previously. Entrance money, \$2.50. To be
ridden by owners or drivers. Half-mile heats.
ON MONDAY—HURRY RACE, open to any horse on
the Island, for a purse. The horse to be ridden by
local owners or the owners of horses. Mile heats.
Weights 11 stone.
Also, a SUNDAY STAKE, upon the same conditions as the
Hurry Race, only to carry cash weights.
Three horses to enter, and three to start in each race
or the public money will not be added.
The Horses being the property of distinct owners.
In all disputes, the decision of the Stewards to be
final.
All Entries to be made and Stakes deposited with the
Secretary on or before the 22nd inst., at 8 p. m.
Hon. J. D. HENDERSON, Esq., Stewards.
Hon. C. M. WALLACE, Esq., Judge.
Hon. H. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Judge.
THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., Starter.
A. T. ELLIOTT, Esq., Clerks of the
R. E. YOUNG, Esq., Course and
Hon. Secretaries.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I.
This Establishment
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests,
And is recommended to the Traveling Public as a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN
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Dancing parties.
W. LUSCH, Proprietor.

Queen's Birthday.
Programme of the Sports, with Prizes
attached, at the
British Garrison, San Juan,
24th MAY, 1867.
1 One Fiddle Case Race \$ 2 00
2 Flat Race, 100 yards, 1st Prize 1 00
3 Hop, Skip and Jump (running) 1 00
4 Two Fiddle Cases Race 2 00
5 Wheelbarrow Race (half-mile) 50 yds 1st Prize 2 00
6 Sculling Race, 1st Prize 2nd do 1 00
7 Flat Race, Half-mile, 1st Prize 3 00
8 Long Leap (standing) 1 00
9 Long Leap (running) 1 00
10 Three Fiddle Cases Race 4 00
11 Back Race, 50 yards, 1st Prize 2 00
12 Throwing the hammer (16 lbs) 1 00
13 Hurdle Race 100 yards, 6 Hurdles, 3 H 6 in first
and last, remainder 3 ft., 1st Prize 2 00
14 Three-legged Race, 100 yards, 1st Prize 2 00
15 Washing tub Race, from Pier to Pier 2 00
16 Robbing at Balls 1 00
17 Animal Race, 50 yards, 1st Prize 2 00
18 Ringing the Bell 1 00
19 Walking the Greasy Pole 3 00
The above prizes are subscribed in Camp; the various
games, &c., being open to all comers. The amounts will
be increased by Excursionists.
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R. E. YOUNG, Esq., Course and
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THEATRE
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
There will be a Performance at the Theatre on
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 24th.
MISS JENNY ARNOT.
Mrs I. C. MARSH, Miss ARABELLA, Mr C.
Clarke, Mr F. Edwards, Geo. W. Marsh,
R. G. Marsh, and several other
gentlemen
WILL APPEAR IN
TWO NEW PLAYS!
Just received from San Francisco.
Together with an Interlude of
SINGING AND DANCING.
MR RHIND will provide at the Piano.
25. Programmes will be out in time to send to Olym-
pia and way ports.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1

